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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1884. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884. WHOLE NUMBER 17,118. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NOT WARE COINS FOR EXPOSITION

Secretaries Shaw and
Taft Oppose Scheme;
Want Appropriation.

ARMY AND NAVY TO MAKE A BIG DISPLAY

Heads of Various Departments
Indicate to Committee What
Their Needs Will Be.
All Show Deep In-
terest in the Great
Event.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28.—
It was very clearly indicated at the
session today of the Committee on Indus-
trial Arts and Expositions that the fea-
ture of the exposition bill providing for
the coinage of a million two-dollar pieces,
to be furnished the Jamestown Exposition
Company at cost, would be eliminated
from the bill. Secretary Shaw, who ap-
peared before the committee, while ad-
vocating the exposition, was pointed and
emphatic in opposition to this scheme.
Besides Secretary Shaw, those who were
heard by the committee were Secretary
Taft, Assistant Secretary Newberry,
of the Navy Department; Mr. Taylor, su-
perintending architect of the treasury; Chief
Clerk Schofield, of the War Department,
and Barton Myers, auditor of the ex-
position company.
Secretary Shaw declared in favor of a
comprehensive naval, marine and military
exhibition, but opposed strongly the pro-
position for coining a million two-dollar
pieces for the exposition company. He
said the government had just as well
authorize the printing of a million dollar
bills, and present them to the exposition.
He thought if such bills should be issued,
containing on them pictures of the Presi-
dent and other members of the cabinet,
the whole issue would probably be
absorbed and would never come back to
the treasury for redemption; but the pro-
position was wrong in principle, and should
not be tolerated. He said he would elimi-
nate most of the exhibits proposed by the
government, and especially the good roads
exhibit and the marine exhibit.

To Entertain Visitors.
Assistant Secretary Newberry said that
the appropriation already made was suffi-
cient for the entertainment of guests from
foreign countries aboard vessels, but no
provision had been made for their enter-
tainment ashore. He thought it very de-
sirable to have a club house or rendezvous
where such visitors could be entertained.
He thought it would cost \$200,000 to con-
struct a pier of the plainest description,
and thought as large a one as is pro-
posed to construct would be necessary.
With at least fifty first-class war vessels
in the harbor, and thousands of people
coming ashore at one time, Mr. Newberry
estimated that the complement of such
vessels in the harbor would aggregate
about 10,000 men. Seventy per cent. of this
number were likely to be ashore every
day. If it is proposed to entertain visi-
tors in proper manner, he thought a pier
to cost \$200,000 should be built. He urged
that there be a good exhibit on land of
naval appliances, which, he said, would
not cost.

Needs of the Many.
Supervising Architect Taylor estimated
the cost of the proposed government
building at \$500,000, and of two club
houses or rendezvous for visiting officers
at \$50,000 each. If the army and navy
could be housed in the same building he
thought enlisted men's quarters should
cost \$100,000, and those of officers \$50,000.
Regarding a hospital, Mr. Taylor said
it was usual to figure on land of ten
men would be sick, and on that basis
the hospital should accommodate
5,000. The cost of the hospital would be
\$250,000. It was agreed that the navy
could take care of its own sick in the
naval hospital, seven miles up the Eliza-
beth, and that hospital need not cost
over \$50,000.
Secretary Taft almost in beginning his
statement said Congress should provide
liberally for the exposition. The Presi-
dent had several times spoken to him
of the importance of the celebration.
He thought it was important that there
should be a liberal appropriation for an
exhibit of the military sciences. "We
need an educated public sentiment to
put the military establishment on a
proper basis," he said. "I think it
is highly important that there should
be a rendezvous on shore where navy
and army officers and men could
fraternize."

The exposition had a good friend in
Secretary Taft. He was followed by Mr.
Schofield, who thought that a \$40,000 ap-
propriation would be necessary for a
proper exhibition of military appliances.
Ask Direct Appropriation.
Major Barton Myers followed Mr.
Schofield and asked the committee if
it saw fit to reject the coinage feature
to make a direct appropriation for the
exposition. He said that while they
would do their best to hold the exposition
without the appropriation, it could
not be the sort of exposition the nation
should hold. He was asked by Chairman
Gardner to file a list of the individual
subscribers to the stock of the exposition,
which he agreed to do.

**THOUSANDS ARE GATHERED
FOR STUDENT CONFERENCE**
NASHVILLE, TENN., February 28.—
From every State and Territory of the
Union, from various provinces of Canada,
and from the missionary fields of Chris-
tian labor through the world, nearly 5,000
representatives gathered here to-day for
the opening session of the fifth interna-
tional convention of the Student Volun-
teer Movement.

Nominations Sent In.
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President
to-day sent a number of nominations to
the Senate, among them the follow-
ing: Postmaster, Virginia—Thomas Bur-
roughs; Alexandria, R. L. Gillespie; Gra-
ham, N. Clifford Nichols; Leesburg, W.
M. Johnston; Decatur, R. L. Gillespie.
In executive session the following were
confirmed: North Carolina—R. R. Har-
rison; Louisiana—D. C. Pearson; Morgan-

SENATOR FORAKER COMBATS MEASURE

Goes up Against Matter
on Which President
Has Set His Heart

GALLERIES CROWDED DURING ADDRESS

Hours of Time Consumed By the
Distinguished Ohioan in Fight-
ing the Railway Rate Bill,
Large Crowd Having
Braved Freezing to
Reach Capitol.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28.—
It was an interesting spectacle presented
by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, to-day, as
he stood in the Senate chamber and con-
sumed hours of time combating a mea-
sure on which the Republican President
of the country and the leader of the
party, nominally, at least, has set his
heart above everything else.
The speech, able as are all the efforts
of the distinguished Ohioan, received the
closest possible attention. The galleries
were crowded to overflowing, though
to reach the Capitol it was necessary to
brave a temperature considerably below
freezing, and face winds that howled
through the streets straight from the
Arctic Ocean. Scarcely a senator left
his seat during the argument, and when
one was called out by correspondents or
constituents it was observed that he
hastened back, desirous of losing none
of the argument Mr. Foraker was mak-
ing against conferring on the national
government, through the commerce com-
mission, the power to fix railway rates.

Question of Power.
A great portion of the speech was
taken up with consideration of the ques-
tion as to whether the government, through
Congress, has the power to fix
railway charges. Senator Foraker be-
lieves the government does not possess
this power, and that the Supreme Court
of the United States will so hold when
it shall pass on the question. At the
same time he said he thought the com-
mon law afforded protection against
unjust rates, and that any legislation on
this subject should be directed towards the
correction of injustice through the exer-
cise of the powers of the courts.
He called attention to the fact that
though the bill was admittedly unsatisfac-
tory to the advocates of rate regulation,
its passage without amendment was be-
cause it was demanded. He predicted that such
action would be disappointing to the en-
tire country in its results, as well as an
abdication of law-making functions on
the part of the Senate.

As to Southern Rates.
Of special interest to the people of the
South were Senator Foraker's remarks
on the nice adjustment of rates and their
interdependence at present.
"The gross revenues of the roads are
so closely calculated to meet interest,
dividend and operating expenses," he
said, "that a reduction of one mill on
the cost of transporting a ton of freight
per mile would so reduce the aggregate
as to make it impossible for the roads to
pay one dollar of dividends on their stock;
and a further reduction of one and one-
half mills per ton per mile would make
impossible to pay one dollar of inter-
est on their bonded obligations."

"We should hesitate to disturb such
conditions," he said.
"The answer made to this suggestion
is that the commission will have so lit-
tle rate-making power that no harm can
result from its exercise. If there be but
little, then there must be but little ne-
cessity. But the difficulty seems to lie in
the fact not fully and properly appre-
ciated, that rates are so interwoven and
interdependent that it is impossible to
disturb one without affecting many, and
that since there will be no mode of re-
lief afforded under this bill except
through maximum rate-making, if we
give such authority to the commission,
it will amount to, there is little doubt,
the most serious disturbance resulting from
the exercise of this power. It matters
not that the commission as it has been
contended, will consider only one rate at
a time. If it should make a change in
any rate, all other rates in any manner
dependent upon it would have to be cor-
respondingly changed."
"A change in the rates on cotton from
the cotton mills of New England to Chi-
cago and Western points would neces-
sitate a corresponding change of rates on
the products of the cotton mills of the
South."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)
**MAJOR GILLETTE
RESIGNS FROM ARMY**
Immediately Sworn in Chief En-
gineer Bureau Filtration
Quaker City.

(By Associated Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Having
been unable to obtain an indefinite leave
of absence, Major Cassius E. Gillette, one
of the best known engineers in the United
States army, to-day resigned his posi-
tion, and Major Weaver immediately ap-
pointed and swore him in as chief en-
gineer of the bureau of filtration of the
city of Philadelphia. The position pays
\$17,000 a year.
The major's resignation from the ser-
vice of the United States army as a great
surprise when announced to-night by the
major.
Major Gillette has been in practical
charge of the filtration bureau since last
summer, when John W. Hill, the former
chief, resigned.

Lives Lost in Blizzard.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
TAPPAN, N.Y., February 28.—Three
men lost their lives, David Wood and son
and Philip Little, all colored, and
one white, in a blizzard which struck
the village of Tappan, N.Y., last night.
The blizzard struck the village of Tappan
last night, and as night came on the
captain insisted that they come aboard.
The lights were blown out; they were swept
overboard and drowned.



TRYING TO COLLECT HER DEBT!

TROOPS OF STATE GUARD THE CITY

More Incendiary Fires Started in
Various Portions of
Springfield.

HOUSES OCCUPIED BY BLACKS

Many Negroes Chased Into the
City From the Colored
Quarter.

(By Associated Press.)
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, February 28.—
With eight companies of State troops
on guard in this city, as a result of last
night's mob violence, in which six houses
were burned in the colored residence dis-
trict, more incendiary fires were started
early again to-night in various parts of
the city. In every instance the houses
were occupied by negroes or negroes and
whites. A negro house at Harrison and
York Streets was stoned by a crowd, but
the occupants are believed to have es-
caped.

The "Flickers' Nest," which is in-
habited by negroes and which figured
in the Dixon mob and subsequent race
war two years ago, has been assailed to-
night, and several attempts made to fire
it, but, as it is guarded by militiamen,
the effort has so far failed. Several
alarms have been turned in as a re-
sult of the fires started, but as this dis-
patch is filed no general alarm had been
turned in, as every available fireman is
at work on the fires now under way.
Several negroes who had been chased
by the angry whites from the negro
quarter of the city made their way to
the city buildings, which is in charge of
the soldiers. Colonel C. S. Ammel, of the
Fourth Regiment, arrived here this eve-
ning and assumed command of the troops,
relieving Captain Horace Keifer, who
has been in command.

Two Houses Burned.

Up to 11:20 o'clock to-night the mobs
had succeeded in burning two houses and
stoned and partially demolished a dozen
others, all being inhabited by negroes.
The first place visited was the home of
George Miller at York and Harrison
Streets. When the assault began from
the rear of his house, Miller ran in his
bare feet and without coat or hat, and
escaped from his pursuers by going to
the City Hall, where he found shelter
with the troops. Coal oil was applied to
his house, which was soon a mass of
flames and was quickly destroyed.
From Miller's house the mob went to
the home of John Logan and Noah In-
gram, a double frame structure on York
Street, and the torch was applied, fol-
lowing the escape of the occupants a few
minutes before. The house was practi-
cally destroyed.
The militia was in hot pursuit of some
of the rioters, and at Central Avenue
chased them at the point of the bayonet.
Even while this was going on, some
of the members of the mob who were at
a safe distance from the soldiers contin-
ued to stone the houses of negroes, win-
dows being riddled by their rocks as they
ran.

Houses Stoned.

The homes of Reuben Campbell and
Charles Fillmore, on Central Avenue, were
riddled with stones, and at this point
a boy whose name is not known was shot
in the leg.
The militia have devoted their atten-
tion to control of the larger crowds, leav-
ing the police to look after the smaller
end of the riot. Promiscuous and random
shots were fired.

Military Under Arms.

(By Associated Press.)
COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 28.—
Four companies of the Fourth Regiment,
Ohio National Guard, left this evening
for Springfield to assist the authorities
there in maintaining order. The Troop
"B," of Columbus, also has been as-
sembled at its armory, under waiting or-
ders.
Adjutant-General Hughes returned this
afternoon from Springfield and will keep
in touch with the situation there. Colonel
C. S. Ammel, of the Fourth Regiment,

A MAGNIFICENT RESCUE AT SEA

Crew of the Tug Towhy Enroll
Themselves as Heroes Among
Men That Know.

TAKE OFF IN LAST EXTREMITY

By Clever Method of Baiting and
Filing They Approach
Close to Wreck.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., February 28.—The
members of the crew of the four-masted
schooner George M. Grant arrived here
this afternoon. They were rescued by
Captain Partridge, of the tug Jack
Towhy, from their schooner, which was
stranded off Cape Henry last night, and
which the livesavers of two stations,
though they saw the crew and the ves-
sel in their perilous condition, were un-
able to render assistance.
The lines that were shot to the vessel
fell short, and it was impossible to launch
a surf boat.

Risked Tug to Save Life.

The Jack Towhy went out at daybreak
this morning to save the cargo of rail-
way ties, which the schooner was carry-
ing from Brunswick, Ga., to Perth Am-
boy, N. J., but when Captain Partridge
saw that the schooner was broken in two;
that her deck was awash; that the de-
spairing seamen were about to find safety
in the rigging for a short time before
they would meet the inevitable, he de-
termined at the risk of his own tug and
crew to save the men.

By Men Who Know.

John E. Maxwell, the marine reporter
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE WEATHER

Forecast: A Virginia-Fair, warmer
Thursday; rain Friday or Friday night;
warmer Friday; winds becoming south-
east and fresh to brisk.
North Carolina-Fair, warmer Thurs-
day; Friday, increasing cloudiness and
warm rain by night; variable winds,
becoming south to brisk.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and cold,
though much warmer than on Tuesday.
Range of the thermometer:
9 A. M. 28 4 P. M. 28
10 A. M. 28 5 P. M. 28
3 P. M. 28 12 midnight 21
(Average) 28 1-2

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. 37 4 P. M. 46
10 A. M. 37 5 P. M. 46
3 P. M. 37 12 midnight 40
(Average) 37 1-2

Condition in Important Cities.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)
Place Ther. High. T. Weather.
Annapolis, N. C. 27 36 Clear
Augusta, Ga. 41 49 Clear
Atlanta, Ga. 41 48 Clear
Buffalo, N. Y. 42 41 Clear
Charlottesville, Va. 42 41 Clear
Chicago, Ill. 22 21 Cloudy
Cincinnati, O. 22 21 Cloudy
Dayton, O. 22 21 Cloudy
Detroit, Mich. 22 21 Cloudy
Hartford, Conn. 22 21 Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla. 42 41 Clear
Joplin, Mo. 42 41 Clear
Mobile, Ala. 42 41 Clear
New York, N. Y. 42 41 Clear
Pittsburg, Pa. 42 41 Clear
Raleigh, N. C. 42 41 Clear
Tampa, Fla. 42 41 Clear
Vicksburg, Miss. 42 41 Clear
Wilmington, N. C. 42 41 Clear

Miniature Almanac
Sun rises 6:43
Sun sets 6:02
Moon sets 12:00
March 1, 1906
High tide 9:56
Morning 8:56
Evening 9:56

REAL ROMANCE IN KING WILLIAM

The Mother Takes the Place of
Her Departed Daughter at
Marriage Altar.

SACRED PROMISE TO DEAD

The Fiance of Daughter Becomes
One in Sorrow and Joy
With the Mother.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ETNA MILLS, KING WILLIAM CO.,
VA., February 28.—A marriage of unusual
and peculiar interest occurred in King
William county to-day—a real romance—
and it depicted in modern novel would be
deemed untrue to nature. True it is that
"truth is stranger than fiction."

Miss Carrie Elizabeth Leftwich, the
daughter of Mrs. Robert Washington
Leftwich, a widow, was engaged to be
married one year ago the 22d of January
to Mr. Elijah George Powell, a prosper-
ous merchant, of the firm of J. T. Powell
and brother, of Mangochick, King William
county. Miss Leftwich was seized with
an unknown incurable wasting disease,
to which she finally succumbed, in the nine-
teenth year of her age, and Mr. Powell,
her betrothed, was most faithful and
devoted to her to the very last mo-
ment of her short life. In her dying hour
she exacted a promise from her mother
to marry Mr. Powell after she passed to
the unknown land.

Mr. Powell and Mrs. Leftwich, the
mother of Miss Carrie, are near the same
age, neither having attained the age of
four decades. The handsome, romantic
couple became one in affection, taste and
the same sad memory, now changed into
chastened joy on this 28th of February,
being married by Rev. Nathaniel J. Pruden-
tial, of the Methodist denomination, at
2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Hebrew
Baptist Church, of this county.

Misses Audrey Gravatt and Annie
Glady, daughters of the bride, who are
in their "teens," were bridesmaids.
Messrs. William Hampstead, of Hanover,
Va., and Robert Andrew Leftwich, of
Richmond, Va., nephews-in-law, were the
ushers.
After the ceremony the bride party
and near relatives repaired to the home
of Mr. J. T. Powell, brother of the
groom, to an old-fashioned wedding din-
ner.

Mr. Leftwich was Miss Annie Maria
Gravatt, daughter of Andrew Jackson
Gravatt, of Caroline county, a prosperous
and much respected farmer.
Mrs. Leftwich was married the first
time to Mr. R. W. Leftwich, her senior
by twenty-two years. Many friends wish
the romantic couple an untroubled future,
with much happiness in their home at
Walnut Grove.

MR. THOMAS MADE PRESIDENT OF THE N. C. & ST. L. LINE

(By Associated Press.)
NASHVILLE, TENN., February 28.—
At a meeting here to-day, the Board of
Directors of Nashville, Chattanooga and
St. Louis Railway, John W. Thomas, son
of the late Major John W. Thomas, was
elected permanent president and general
manager of the road. E. F. Smith, traf-
fic manager, was chosen vice president
and general traffic manager, and Major
E. C. Lewis, who has been acting pres-
ident since the death of Major Thomas,
was made chairman of the Board of Directors.

CHARGE AGAINST M'CRAIG IS PROMPTLY DISMISSED

(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTA, GA., February 28.—The
charge of perjury against W. D. McCraig,
traveling auditor of the Atlantic Coast
Line Railway, was dismissed here to-day.
This charge was brought against Mr.
Mcraig by Mrs. J. N. Strahar, wife of the
Atlantic Coast Line representative at
Gainesville, Fla., who is charged with
embezzlement of nearly twenty thousand
dollars of railroad money.

SEABOARD FIGHT CROPS UP AGAIN

Apparent Opening in the
Sears Bill for New
Attack on Ryan.

WILLIAMS LOSES BEFORE COMMITTEE

Phlegar Voting Trust Bill Again
Reported Favorably—State-
ment Made By Richmond
Financier—More Trouble
Develops For R. F. &
P. Bills.

Apart from the vital consideration in-
volved in the broad proposition recog-
nized as one of the most important be-
fore the present General Assembly, par-
ticular interest attached to a committee
hearing on the Phlegar voting trust bill
yesterday afternoon as developing a new
and distinctly significant reflection from
the long standing feud over the Seaboard
Air Line Railway between John Skelton
Williams, of Richmond, former president
of the road, and Thomas Fortune Ryan,
of New York, who now controls its opera-
tions.

While an admission of this sort was
not made in so many words the discus-
sion as to the Seaboard indicated plainly
the desire of the Williams party to get
behind the Caton law of 1902, validating
voting trusts theretofore as thereafter
created, with a view to developing a new
line of attack on the Ryan-Hale syndi-
cate now wielding the balance of power
and to establishing a cause of action not
at this time in existence. Mr. Williams
was present in person and in addition
to making a statement of what he con-
ceived to be wrongs perpetuated upon him
and his associates by the Ryan trust,
was also represented by counsel.

Attorneys for the New York interests
were likewise in attendance, and it was
to these that the spoils of the day went.
After a long session the committee re-
jected the Sears substitute, favored by
the Williams party, and reported favor-
ably the Phlegar bill, acceptable to the
other side.

The Two Bills.
In the Senate Tuesday the Phlegar bill,
which had been on the calendar some
time, was recommitted for the purpose
of allowing certain important interests,
chiefly the Southern Railway, to be
heard in opposition, after being vigor-
ously opposed, was finally permitted by
advocates of the measure upon the dis-
tinct understanding that the matter would
be taken up and disposed of at once and
at a single hearing to be held yesterday,
that the bill would retain its place on
the calendar, and that a special order
it would have precedence over every-
thing else following the general ap-
propriation bill now under discussion. Pur-
suant to this agreement the Committee
for Courts of Justice met promptly yes-
terday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and
until nearly 5 o'clock at night, finally
disposing of the question in the manner
already partially indicated.

Until about three years ago voting
trusts had no status whatsoever under
the Virginia laws, no statutes then ex-
isting in relation to them. On Feb. 21,
1903, the "act concerning corporations" was
passed, containing a clause (section
21 of chapter 5), now commonly known
as the Caton law, establishing voting
trusts in the eyes of the law, validating
all that had been created prior to that
time and authorizing the creation of
others thereafter. The Caton law threw
the doors open wide, it imposed prac-
tically no restrictions upon the formation
and perpetual maintenance of voting
trusts.

Believing this law to be dangerous and
improper, Judge Phlegar proposed a bill
amending the Caton law so as to limit
the operation of a voting trust to five
years, with the provision that the agree-
ment might be renewed from time to time
for other periods not exceeding five
years each from the time of such re-
newal, as might be agreed upon by the
parties.

As to the voting trusts that existed be-
fore the enactment of the Caton law, which
validated them, the Phlegar bill made
no reference, leaving their status
unchanged from what it is to-day under
that law. With the exception that no
voting trust formed under a contract al-
ready made shall exist longer than five
years (unless renewed as provided) after
the Phlegar bill goes into effect, although
the terms of that contract might provide
for a more extended period.

Agreeing with Judge Phlegar as to the
necessity of a limitation upon the opera-
tions of voting trusts and including in his
proposition the five-year feature, Mr.
Sears, of Mathews, offered a substitute
(Continued on Third Page.)

PLEA OF GUILTY IN FORGERY CASE

All Defendants Except One Re-
manded One Month For
Sentence.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, February 28.—The plea
of guilty in the Norfolk and Western
Railway \$150,000 bond forgery case was
entered to-day before Recorder Goff, fol-
lowing two indictments by the grand jury,
charging Samuel J. Humphries, of Brook-
lyn, and Douglas E. Smith, of Manhat-
tan, with forgery in the first degree. They
were arraigned together with Charles Au-
gustus Seton and Charles T. Colmery,
both of whom had been previously indi-
cited on the same charge. All the de-
fendants except Colmery pleaded guilty
and were remanded one month for sen-
tence.

Unitarians to Entertain.

The new Unitarian Church at Floyd
Avenue and Harrison Streets will give
an entertainment in the parish room to-
night at 8:30 o'clock. It will be given un-
der the auspices of the Woman's Alliance
Society. Mr. Louger, of Mr. L. S. Massie,
will read a paper on "Reminiscences of
Scotland." An attractive programme will
be rendered.

IN EVERY TEST JUDGE CRUMP RANG TRUE

Mr. Stuart so Declares
in Testimony Before
the Committee

ACT WAS INDISCREET BUT NOTHING MORE

Fellow Commissioners Fully Sat-
isfied That There Was No
Improper Purpose.

THE CONDUCT OF LANIER CAUSED HIS DISMISSAL

This, Rather Than His Con-
nection With the Corporation
Company, the Reason.
Conferences and Corre-
spondence With
Upshur.

"Now, I felt that with such a life
and such a character, and such ser-
vice to his State, as I and my col-
leagues could freely attest to, it was
vain for any man to attempt to build
a character if one indiscretion should
weigh against it and determine that
character."
"I say without hesitation that I
consider Judge Crump as high a man
and as honorable a man as I have
ever been in contact with."—Com-
missioner Henry C. Stuart, in his
testimony last night.

The third day's session of the legis-
lative investigation of the Virginia Cor-
poration Company was the most inter-
esting yet held in the hearing of
the so-called "Lanier matter."
That the "Lanier matter" is only a pre-
text has long been known, and that the
aim of the investigation is to ascertain
what extent Judge Crump, chairman
of the committee, was involved in
connection with the Virginia Corporation
Company, is perfectly apparent.

There is no longer a cloak of conceal-
ment used in making searching inquiries
of every witness that appears upon the
stand. The second question asked all
of them is "What part did Judge Crump
take in the Virginia Corporation Com-
pany?"
The Upshur and Lanier feud is prac-
tically forgotten; the dismissal of Tyler
and Newby is no longer remembered
for interest centers in the position of
Judge Crump and the "most unfortunate
indiscretion" that caused him to become
a stockholder in the company.

Thinks Highly of Crump.

The most interesting happenings of the
evening, was the strong statement made
by Mr. Stuart, in reply to a question
asked by Senator Sims, in which he re-
luctantly admitted that Judge Crump
and himself, were convinced of Judge Crump's
innocence.
Mr. Stuart, in a manly and dignified
manner, recalled the many services Judge
Crump had rendered the Commonwealth;
the high esteem in which he had always
held the honor of the Commonwealth;
showered upon him, and finally spoke of
his honestly and simplicity in the affairs
of everyday life.

"I do not make this statement in the
nature of a plea. I make it as a sworn
statement," he said. "I must confess that I
must confess that I have heard the mass
of stock in the Virginia Corporation Com-
pany by Judge Crump as a most unfor-
tunate indiscretion, and I have told Judge
Crump, his friends and my friends, so."

An Exciting Episode.

Another interesting, although less dig-
nified, incident occurred when Mr. Camp-
bell, general counsel of the Virginia Cor-
poration Company, was upon the stand
and stated that he did not believe that
Judge Crump had been aware of the
(Campbell's) activity in the office of the
Corporation Commission.
Mr. Campbell had hardly concluded his
testimony when Mr. Upshur, who was
sitting in another part of the room, arose
and requested Chairman Byrd to permit
him to ask a question.

Mr. Upshur was held with anger, and
his hand, which held a paper, shook as
he pointed a finger at Mr. Campbell and
demanded to know what he was saying
having "deserted" to the commission.
The silence in the court-room was
tense, and the strain was fearful until
Chairman Byrd's voice broke in sharply,
while he warned Mr. Upshur to ask
questions and not to make charges.

Mr. Upshur asked Mr. Campbell, sneer-
ingly, if his change of front was brought
about by a visit he and Major Lanier
had paid the commission during the
day.
Mr. Campbell replied that he had no
spoken to any one of the commissioners.
"I have a witness who saw you in the
commission office," thundered Mr. Upshur.
"I was in the office, but I did not speak
to a commissioner," replied Mr. Camp-
bell, at which a roar of laughter shook
the room, and Mr. Upshur took his seat
by Captain Barrow.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon at 1
o'clock, it is thought that Judge Crump
will be placed on the stand, and although
his testimony will undoubtedly closely fol-
low the evidence given by Mr. Stuart, his
story of the Lanier dismissal and the
reasons that demanded it, will be of ex-
traordinary interest.